indeed horrible. Over a thousand Union citizens had)een murdered there since the surrender of Lee and in no case lad the assassins heen brought to judgment. Two more con-tentions were held, conventions of Union soldiers, one in favor, md the other, and more popular one, in opposition to Presi-lent Johnson, and the campaign was carried on with all the zest tnd passion of a presidential canvass, although lacking the parades and other artificial contrivances devised to excite popular enthusiasm. It was a campaign of argument and ap-peal. But after Mr, Johnson's " swing around the circle " no Further exertion could have saved his cause, and no further exertion could have very much augmented the majority against lim. I am convinced he would have been beaten without his lisgraceful escapade. But his self-exhibition made his defeat overwhelming. The Republicans won in 143 Congressional districts, the Democrats in only 49. President Johnson was naore at the mercy of Congress than ever.

During the canvass, I was somewhat in demand as a speaker and addressed large meetings at various places. One *if* my speeches, delivered at Philadelphia on the 8th of Sep-tember, was printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated is a campaign document. I have read it again—thirty-nine pears after its delivery—and I may say that after the addi-tional light and the experience which this lapse of time has

given us, I would now draw the diagnosis of the situation then existing[1] substantially as I did in that speech—barring some-—not many—extravagances of oratorical coloring, and the treatment of the disqualification clause of the Fourteenth Amendcn'ent to the Constitution.

It was in this campaign that the matter of negro suffrage *w&s* first discussed on the hustings with a certain frankness.

Efforts have since been made and are now being made, to make